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NUMBER 39.

STARVING AMID PLENTY.

HOW PEOPLE DIE IN GREAT CITIES FOR LACK OF NURSING.

Death From Neglect, Even in the Homes of Wealthy People Who Cannot Rule the Servants.

(Special Correspondence of the SUNDAY UNION.)

New York, Feb. 1, 1890.

In this city of doctors, clergymen and trained nurses, the computation as to how many people die for want of attention in sickness would be tragically interesting.

Nor, in counting up the uncared-for, would it be necessary to visit in tenement houses—those dreiful apartments where a dozen—and upwards perhaps are accommodated within four walls. Among the dozen, presumably, some one may be possessed of a human heart, while hospitals stand with open doors for a class who, accustomed to herd with others, find nothing, perhaps, disagreeable in a public ward.

It is among those who live alone that the searchers for dreary data will chiefly find a harvest. True, the solitary patient may be separated only by some thin partition from his or her fellows, but in New York what impassible barrier may not those few feet of board and plaster constitute? A veritable Chinese wall, which, if it do not keep out a barbarian, may effectually hinder help in time of need.

But, indeed, it is not obligatory to search among the lonely ones for victims. They may be found in mansions where a corps of servants rule, and chiefest of all—the cook. Perhaps it does not occur to every seeker after truth that in proportion to "help" multiples, helplessness may result.

Let me illustrate by an example, and I am sure it is not a solitary one.

A lady was recently taken in the grip of the gripe. Visited by a skillful physician, tended by a trained nurse, with a corps of servants at call, what could she need?

Milton George has transferred 300 acres of valuable land in the city of Chicago for the use of an industrial training-school for boys.

King Humbert, of Italy, has been obliged to have all his teeth pulled. This misfortune is the outcome of chronic dyspepsia.

Perhaps Mary will discover a knack for millinery and trim hats for all her friends without instructions, but display a corresponding inability in understanding that there is another way to mend a stocking, except to snatch a threaded needle from mother's cushion and draw the hole together. Or she will be compelled to eat a whole cake of comfits in spite of a disagreeable servant in the kitchen, and yet if called upon in some emergency for a cup of tea and a slice of toast, would start the tea with cold water, and wonder why the bread doesn't brown with the back dampened shut.

Now, leaving out of the account semi-invalid girls, only not forgetting to include the invalids, there are cases when a sick person, who is not a invalid, merely, "What am I to do?" If I complain, Mary will take offense, and if she goes what will become of everything. Who will cook Mr.—'s dinners? If you could only know the trouble I have had to get and keep a cook, you would agree with me and endure anything rather than experience the ordeal of finding another.

She says Mr. —, who we have dinner parties, I do not offend her.

Sympathizing Visitor.—"Then let us cook something up here. Let's do something; you're starving."

Treated Nurse.—"Isn't possible, man; don't you see there's no fire?"

Visitor looks about her; sure enough, only steam heat, and if a fire were made, only a wood fire; nothing to cook upon; only an alcohol lamp for heating or boiling, and small dejection. Situation apparently hopeless.

Trained Nurse.—"It's the way in these big houses, ma'am; 'tisn't the first case."

Visitor.—"I could cook and bring in splendid broth, but then—"

"But then you'll be found out, Jones, who opens the door, would make a report."

Visitor.—"Come along, slip into bed. If I only had a key, I could open the door myself. I can put the broth in a wide-mouthed bottle, or two bottles; I can make a package of them in a satchel or basket, and if I seen them, they won't think of the broth. I can bring it nice and warm, and you can heat what is left over the alcohol lamp. Let Mary go on making soup, and if we keep our own house and manage our own little dejection. Situation apparently hopeless."

In this and other instances, without doubt, the evil beyond help is that of too much tenderness, too much regard for the unwarded creatures who, on the other hand, lie low and without help.

In a small town or village there is always somebody ready to do something for a neighbor, or if the solitary creature boards, he or she is not one among a dozen or more others. In New York it is the room that becomes important; not the occupant, who interests the professional landlady, so far as that no trespass on other rooms be committed, and weekly payments be made.

In case of extreme illness she might awake to the fact that a funeral would be disagreeable, and something savoring of energy be done; but how often an ignorant and careless energy, and more to that, that comes too late. The gentle touch, the watchful ministering, the intelligent providing that should ward off such consequences, are absolutely wanting in nine cases out of ten.

It is not always the impious who thus suffer from neglect. Well-to-do lodgers or boarders lie and take what chances to come. But lately an article of some standing was taken by a reporter. His gentle touch, the conventional one, but nevertheless, assisted her husband in business, leaving orders to "the girls," to "get the gentleman anything he wanted."

Experience tells me that the average sick man is the most stupid, most helpless being imaginable. He has not the tact, the estes to make him the easiest of the slightest idea how to make or get hold of anything. He just lies there absolutely without brain or comprehension of the situation. And the average servant girl? Ditto, to the latter part of the sentence.

The woman probably knows what she wants, and could in the first stages of her illness procure something for herself, provided she had the conveniences. But as soon as she begins to fly over the moon as getting anything worth having, the idea of pills or a bottle of medicine that a feed chambermaid or messenger boy can bring from a drugstore. The kitchen is a non-enterable place and three or four staircases away.

This, however, is a digression, and carries us away from the artist who lay prostrate in the grip of the grippe on one hand and the own servant girls on the other. His room fronted north, and no ray of sunlight cheered him. The house was steamed heated, and he had not even the encouragement of a fire. Diet—milk and bread. A doctor came in and gave him some medicine.

What saved him?

A lady pupilent to see him, and, fortunately, was of years mature enough to venture into his room. Experience foreshowed to her the probable situation, and inquiry set rest at rest. The man was starving.

In an hour afterwards a chicken for broth was bought, in a short time more the half was on broiling, and by early afternoon the famishing invalid was fed. He was fed for a week, and to-day takes his meals.

It would be tragically interesting to know how many lie and die for lack of sustenance in this city of butchers and groceries. Restaurants and hotels are

counted out. Sick people want not their contrivances.

New York's population is reckoned at a million and a half. How many may be able to afford the cost of nursing? How many rich households are dependent on cooks who are often ignorant as babies where the needs of an invalid are in question? How many live alone in boarding or apartment houses, their landladies too busy or too careless to take note of them.

The former are manifestly non-computable. Profane calculation cannot penetrate the mystery of grand houses. The latter may be gazed at, and some genius in figuring out just finding in figure out the problem.

But the fact is incontrovertible, that in this city of doctors, clergymen, trained nurses, butchers shops and grocers, there are accommodations within four walls. Among the dozen, presumably, some one may be possessed of a human heart, while hospitals stand with open doors for a class who, accustomed to herd with others, find nothing, perhaps, disagreeable in a public ward.

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Prince Bismarck has a presentation that he will reach the age of the late Emperor William.

Mr. Margaret Arnold, who claims to be 112 years old, is believed to be the oldest woman in Ohio.

Ouida, it is said, has made more money by her labors than any woman of the century except Patti.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, is said to be the most "dressed," if not the best-dressed man in the Senate.

The Rev. Thomas R. Bacon, son of the late Leonard Bacon, has been made a professor in the University of California.

John Pratt, the founder of the free library of Baltimore, has past four score years of age, and is still active in business.

Frank B. Sanborn, almost the last of the Concord literary group, will go abroad next month to spend some time in Europe.

William Thornton Bluefield of Hickman county, Tenn., claims to be 127 years old. His grandson died last year at the age of 90.

William E. Gladstone has been offered \$50,000 a year by an American publisher for the exclusive use of his literary output.

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Antonio Joseph, of New Mexico, enjoys the distinction of being the only Territorial Delegate in Congress who was born in the Territory that he represents.

Charles C. Harrison, of Philadelphia, who has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Russian mission, is reported to be dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Abby Burgess, now Mrs. Grant, has charge of the Matinec Light, north of the Poconos, for twenty-eight years—at first as assistant, but was given full charge in 1866.

Mire, Viardot, who possesses the original of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," has announced that she will leave by her will to the library of the School of Music at Paris.

George W. Childs has lately added 320 clocks to the number he had on hand, and he is now the possessor of over 1,100 tick-tack time-pieces, which he keeps in a room set aside for the purpose.

Pietro Marolin, a beggar of Rome, who has just died, enjoyed the distinction of being the only mendicant who was permitted to follow his profession within the Church of St. Peter's. He had a license from Pope Pius.

Mrs. Shelly is a son of one of the largest cemeteries in Louisville. She attends to all the duties of the position, keeps her own books, records, etc., in a thorough and systematic manner, and has achieved a most creditable success.

Dr. Frederick Brannan, who operated on Emperor Frederick's throat in 1888, has since been made Extraordinary Professor of Surgery in the University of Berlin. He graduated in Medicine and Surgery only about ten years ago.

Julius S. Morgan, the London banker, has made a gift to the Yale University and to the Connecticut Historical Society that will tell in her character as well as her housekeeping—and herself a lesson.

And yet it is as absolutely necessary for a cook to know how to mend a stocking, except to snatch a threaded needle from mother's cushion and draw the hole together.

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THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AND THINKING AND SAYING.

An Olla Podrida Prepared and Arranged by One of Them for the Sunday Union.

WOMAN'S CAREER.

She was a fair girl graduate, enrobed in spotless white.

And on her youthful features shone a look of holy light.

She bent over her dainty head to receive the ribbon blue,

Whence hung the silver medal, adjudged to be

"...not to consult my wife before I decide?"

"Why?" exclaimed the other, "is she

"No," was the calm reply, "neither am I. We are a well-matched team, and we speculate upon

What my graduate was doing—if at all

Among unskillful workers, had been written high her name.

At first she used to meet her, but her books

were thrown aside,

And around a daily garment she sewed the

And at her feet her baby, dimpled, happy, crowding youth,

Upon that silver medal was cutting his first

TRAINING GIRLS.

It must have been a man who originated

such a plan, and it is

so well carried out,

That the girls are to be

taught to be

good wives and mothers,

and to be

useful members of society,

and to be

of service to the world,

and to be

of benefit to the world,

and to be

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THE SUNDAY UNION.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1890

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

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THE RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION AND WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast outside of San Francisco, that receive this full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or tone and general circulation throughout the State.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

California — Fair weather; warmer; variable winds.

Oregon and Washington — Fair weather; warmer; variable winds.

THE EXAMINER asks if justice has not been sleeping too long? Well, just what length of time may justice sleep and avert reproach? Our idea has been that justice is eternal in its vigilance and is therefore sleepless.

The memory of the first woman graduated at Columbia College—Miss Hankey—is to be perpetuated by a memorial window in the college library. Yet ten years ago Columbia would have been stirred from attic to cellar by the bare suggestion of admitting a woman to any of the collegiate courses.

THE Eastern press agree that the album has departed, and that the photographic camera has taken its place in the household. We are by no means certain that this is an improved social condition. One could keep out of the photographic and autograph album, but he is powerless before the amateur detective and other kinds of cameras, that are in the hands of half of the youths of this country, who take their friends "upon the wing," and at times generally, when of all others they least desire to have their fleeting shadows caught.

The effort of the Emperor of Germany to win the gratitude of the working classes by his recent decrees in their interest can have but temporary effect. Indeed who ever has read history to any purpose must see that in a comparatively brief time there will arise in the mind of the subject the inquiry "who gave the Emperor the power to make the concessions?" And upon the heels of that will come the significant self-questioning why were these grants ever withheld? Having these better things why shall we not have still others? When a people reaches that plane of induction imperial government is in peril.

BRAZIL makes a mistake in its naturalization schemes. It has decreed that all who do not affirmatively declare that they do not wish to be esteemed citizens will, after the lapse of so many days, be deemed citizens and subjected to duties as such. Brazil cannot maintain that system. Other powers will not consent to their citizens or subjects being stripped of their citizenship or allegiance without their express consent. A man may of his own free will lay aside his citizenship and swear allegiance to another government, and this right all nations now concede. But to make a man a citizen by "consenting silence" is not practicable, nor should Brazil desire citizens of such an order.

Two Frenchmen, one a newspaper man had a quarrel in Paris recently, and one applied to the other an insulting epithet. Instead of the offender being pummeled for his foul tongue, after the manner of sensible Americans, the offended man challenged the other, and they went out on Sunday to shoot at each other under the code that determines the truth or falsity of a slanderous charge by the accuracy of a bullet hitting a vital part of the body. One of these men was shot in the arm, the other escaped unjured. Thereupon the sensational press gives to what it supposes is an expectant world two columns of a report of the fight of these fools. It is a great mistake to suppose that at this late day the reading public admires exhibitions of this character. The duelist is to-day looked upon as the relic of an age in which reason was subordinated to a false sense of manliness. The two Frenchmen who fought on Sunday by no means have rank with the bruisers of the prize ring, for with the latter there is something of skill involved in the use of the weapons nature furnishes man for his defense, while the former contend by artificial means.

HON. WM. M. EVARTS was not extravagant in his declaration at the recent conference of the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the elevation was the most significant held since the Declaration of Independence. It commences an act of wisdom on the part of the founders of the Republic, without which the liberties of the country would not have sustained the attrition of time. To create a system of free government was but to erect the framework of a great political structure for the conservation of human rights; providing a tribunal of last resort for the interpretation of the constitutional compact between the sovereign States, and for the adjudication of issues arising between the citizens of different States, was clothing the new Government and infusing into it a vital current. The creation and erection of this great Court was the placing of the keystone in the national arch, securing its stability, and completing and completing the work of heroes and statesmen. That the completion of the first century of such a tribunal should be observed by stately ceremonial was eminently proper. The brilliant array of intellectual lights, of statesmen jurists and publicists that was gathered on that occasion, the lofty patriotism of the eloquent utterances of the speakers, the sincerity of the vast multitude in its applause of the patriotic speeches, the digni-

fied character of the ceremonial, all combined to make the occasion one that will occupy in national history a foremost place.

CASTELAR'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

In a recent letter Emilio Castelar said that some years ago at a dinner where Victor Hugo presided he prophesied the decay of Brazilian Imperial rule. He was taken to task for the forecast, and politely told that he underestimated the wonderful influence of Dom Pedro over the Brazilians. He replied in this vigorous manner:

"Every man judges social relations after his own fashion, and though contact with kings is good, I have not been able to do so. I pronounced this house from my earliest youth as I have refused all decorations even though offered, and repudiated government as I have renounced all titles of nobility of such value, it is true—and all things that do not affect me and have nothing to do with me."

"And how much did he leave?"

"I have figured it out. Deducting the legal expenses and charges of all kinds, you will receive the precise sum of \$48,367.33."

Solomon Lyon, the artist, seemed to be thinking:

"Forty-eight thousand!" stammered he, sinking into a chair.

"Three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents" continued the lawyer, with his most gracious smile. "But—" he added, gravely adjusting his spectacles.

"Ah, there is a but!" said the heir, starting up quickly.

"Yes, sir; and it will cost you considerab-

"How much?"

"Just half of your inheritance."

"Then I am not the sole heir?"

"Pardon me. That does not prevent you from having a co-heir."

"And who is he?"

"Solomon himself, I suppose."

"Solomon himself, I suppose."

"What do you say?"

"I say your uncle himself. I will explain. By the terms of the will, which is in my hands Mr. Grasper makes you his heir, but on the condition that you transfer him to one-half of the fortune."

"But—" cried young Solomon, "this is absurd."

"Well, I hope they will appreciate what you have done."

"By putting it with him into his coffin."

"Mr. Grasper has prepared it, said the attorney. "Your deceased uncle has ex-

plained the opinion that the empire in Brazil could not exist. He was again rebuked, but he held to the view because it seemed to him the unconquerable logic of facts. He believed then, and so stated, that either nature and society had nothing to do with the maintenance of the empire in Brazil or else they favored the establishment of the empire, and he did not see that Dom Pedro had much to do with the matter. He believed the vivifying principle of Republicanism to be natural to the American continents as is oxygen to the atmosphere. An Emperor meant a King on horseback; an empire is tantamount to war and domination through war; an Emperor signifies to-day just what he signified in Rome. When slavery did not exist. He was again rebuked, but he held to the view because it seemed to him the unconquerable logic of facts. 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CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

Christian Science Parks the Cause of Another Death.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT COLUSA.

Description of the Blockade Work on the Oregon Road—It is Clear to Siskiyou.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CROSSED THE OREGON LINE.

The "Record-Union" Correspondent Arrives at the Front.

SISKIYOU, February 8th.—Early this morning the Record-Union correspondent left Hornbrook on foot and set out for Colusa station, nine miles distant. The latter place was reached by noon, and after eating a hasty dinner the reporter started for Siskiyou, ten miles above Coles, by rail. The walking from Coles had to be done over snow between the rails, and when a mile above the station your correspondent crossed the division line and walked into the State of Oregon.

On either side of the track the banks of snow are from five to six feet deep, and in many places the cuts that have sunk have been filled in, and a number of trees have been cribbed so as to insure safety in passing over them. Slides have also had to be removed all along the road, and considering the amount of work that had to be done, Mr. Pratt has made rapid progress.

The reporter reached here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and on the north end of Tunnel 13, which is three-quarters of a mile in length, and the longest tunnel in the State, found five sections of Mr. Pratt's outfit train standing on the track, and each with eight engines.

The gang of workmen with Mr. Pratt and Mr. Wallace were two miles beyond here when your correspondent arrived, and were endeavoring to replace the snow-plow on the track.

It had run into a bank of snow in a cut and was derailed by rocks, which had slid down into the snow.

Mr. Pratt is Assistant General Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Company, and the clearing of the road throughout the north is under his entire supervision. Those who know the condition of the road before he started out say that he has pushed on with remarkable rapidity, and it is owing to his excellent management that the road is now open to Siskiyou, on the summit of the Siskiyou Mountains.

He is a man of but few words, but of great executive ability, and is almost constantly with the workmen, directing their movements, so as to clear the track in the speediest possible manner.

Mr. Wallace is Assistant Superintendent of Track, and is, with Mr. Pratt, assisting in the work of superintending.

In Mr. Pratt's car are Mr. Wallace, Roadmaster; M. H. Burkhardt, operator; G. Ambrose, and Conductor George Morgan. The men in the outfit trains are all quartered comfortably and have plenty of food. There are some 200 of them.

On January 16th Mr. Pratt, accompanied by Mr. Wallace, left San Francisco and came to Sacramento, where a gang of 100 men was gathered, and a train of three outfit cars taken to accommodate them. They then pushed up the Oregon road with out delay until Sius was reached.

Above them about two miles was the passenger train on board of which Colonel Crocker was blockaded in the snow, and the men immediately set to work to clear the track from Sims to the point where the train was blockaded. The passenger train was released after hard work, on the night of the 21st.

Mr. Pratt's outfit train then started to clear the road to Dunsmuir. Numerous slides were encountered, some of them taking the men over a day to remove the trees that have fallen across the track, and those had to be pulled out of the way.

All this work consumed several days and Dunsmuir was reached on the night of the 27th of January. The next place to reach was Mott. Before reaching that place many slides had to be shoveled out of the cuts. Snow, dirt and rock had drifted and slid in so badly that five and six feet of snow were required to shovel the matter out of the way.

Mott was reached on the last day of January, and from there up the snow-covered feet in depth had to be plowed through.

The road was cleared to Sisson on the night of February 2d. On the 3d Edgewood was reached. Beyond Edgewood the main difficulties encountered were washouts. Bridges and trestles had to be braced and cribbed, but this work was quickly done, and Montague gained on the 4th. The outfit reached Hornbrook on the 5th. Cales on the 6th and Siskiyou on the 7th.

Very few slides were encountered between Coles and here and most of the work done was by the plow, which cleaned the track of what snow was on it.

During the trip of the outfit train to the place the men were gathered from places along the road until the number reached 200. The train had in all, 12 engines, when this place was reached. Three of them however, went back to-day, and one more will leave for the south to-night.

Mr. Pratt and Mr. Wallace returned this evening from the cut about two miles above here, where the snow-plow was derailed. It is expected that she will be placed on the track by 8 or 9 o'clock, and will then work on so as to clear the track of snow as far as the next side-track, which is Steinbeck.

It is thought that the outfit trains will move north some time to-night, so as to pass a land-slide above here before the dirt and rock have an opportunity to slide back again.

In conversation with a RECOR-UNION reporter Mr. Pratt said he would push on to Ashland, and probably further north than that point. "We have had rain or snow," he said, "every day since we left until we reached here, with the exception of the 1st, 2d and 3d of February, and the men have done well, excepting the disadvantages they were laboring under."

"We have done a good deal of hard work to reach this point and we propose to keep it until we are through."

Mr. Burkhardt has direct charge of the working crews and both Mr. Pratt and Mr. Wallace are superintending and giving orders.

A number of carpenters were employed to-night. They will work on the bridges and trestles that need repairing. More ties are needed, and it is thought that in the morning an engine will be sent south to get a number of carloads of ties. They are very handy, and the cribbing of a bridge is the quickest way it can be put in condition to carry a train over. Your correspondent will go North with Mr. Pratt.

THE RECORD ECLIPSSED.

Incidents Connected with the Flood at Salem, Oregon.

Salem (Or.), February 8th.—The flood of '61 in Willamette Valley passed into history on the 18th and 20th of January, 1861, in celebration of the association's twenty-fifth anniversary. The river is flowing slowly, but Chico is yet inundated.

Yesterday the Dugan brothers came down from their ranch, twenty-two miles north of here, in a sail-boat, traveling all the way over wheat-fields, fences, tiles, etc.

The Illinois Press Association holds its annual meeting at Peoria February 19th, 20th and 21st.

The newspaper is the most prominent equal to that of the historic freshet of the

war. The volume of water in the Willamette is greater than it was at its highest in '61, although the height of the water was probably two feet less. The most disastrous result of the flood, so far as Salem is concerned, was the washing away of the big bridge constructed in 1858 at a cost of \$60,000.

The center pier quivered and in a moment the big bridge was wrecked and floating down the stream. Salem is damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars including the washing away of both docks and several residences.

The electric light and water works had to shut down and there has been no prospect for a week and no prospect of any for several weeks. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

The wife of William Miller, on the island gave birth to a child. She was swung in hammock from the rafters and six feet of water all around.

One live cow floated down on the barn floor, taking the trim roof with her.

They are Playing Base in the Middle and Western States.

PITTSBURG, February 8th.—Snow, hail and rain have been playing havoc in Western Pennsylvania. In this city many of the streets were blockaded and street-car traffic stopped while telegraph and telephone wires were down. The heavy weight of ice with which they are coated.

ST. PAUL, February 8th.—The blizzard seems from specials to the *Pioneer Press* to be confined chiefly to River Valley. It raged yesterday at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and other points in the state. Ovosi is in the center of a colony of the same name, and though but six months old, has a school, post office and twenty-two buildings in course of erection.

Miss Delphia E. Bozman, of Selma, aged eighteen, has sworn to a complaint charging Oscar Duke, also of Selma, with seduction and attempted marriage. An older resident from San Francisco this evening with Duke in charge.

The steamer John D. Scully and J. P. Leathers passed the night in a snow storm, moored to a wharf, but were rescued by a tug boat.

City Engineer Shepard and Street Inspector Cummings got into a dispute to-day and came to blows, and but for the interference of bystanders they would have been fighting.

Bill Williams, the negro horse-thief who escaped from jail at Maesra last week and was recaptured at Tehachapi yesterday and will be returned to jail.

MURDERED BY A CRANK.

A Young Married Lady from El Dorado County Killed at Eureka.

EUREKA, February 8th.—A stranger came to this city on Saturday, February 6th, and was arrested on the 7th at a hotel on Charles St. Mr. Bowden, Sheriff Parker, who had Senator Becker in charge, was arrested to-day when the train pulled into Eureka on a charge of kidnapping. He was held there until the defendant, a man of the train, was brought in to accuse him of trying to kidnap the passenger. The charge of kidnapping was dismissed. A special train was chartered and the Sheriff arrived with the Senator at 10:30. The Senate then got down to business and passed the appropriation bill.

The college tower was the last place visited. Some of the ladies demurred at this visit, but the girls, Cleveland settled the question by starting up narrow planks that led to the tower.

"You are the first woman that ever entered the tower," said the guide to her as she reached the top. Mrs. Cleveland was the second, and she ascended and waved her handkerchief.

"It is windy, isn't it?" she said, and as much as the wind was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour, and the other members of the party could hardly catch their breath, no one contradicted her.

Excitement was at a fever heat for a while, but subsided without acts of violence. The Republicans are rejoicing.

MARY'S SELECTION.

Some Facts About Antonio Navarro and His Family.

NEW YORK, February 8th.—There is now no doubt that Mary Anderson is engaged to marry Antonio de Navarro, of this city. The prospective husband of the beautiful actress is the son of a wealthy banker, the elder son of Jose F. de Navarro, the wealthy Spanish-American who projected the magnificent "Spanish flats" in Fifty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets.

The house is located in Madrid, Lisbon, Geneva and other cost about \$20,000. Antonio, like Miss Anderson, is a devout Roman Catholic, and for several years they have been very close friends.

Young De Navarro is a favorite actress' favorite, always attending her New York rehearsals at her request and criticizing with fairness, remarkable in a lover, for he was not always flattering. Miss Anderson has given more weight to his reputation from his mother and his stepmother.

Antonio has played in New York since he has been much in demand, and has been accounted a member of a family for a long time, for the members of the family, from the father down to the younger son, Alfonso, have fairly adored her.

It was Antonio who acted as best man at the wedding of Charles and Gertrude, daughter of Maria, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Lawrence Barrett, who was celebrated as the "Piggy" Flanagan, the actress.

At the time of the wedding, Antonio was in Europe with his mother for his sunlight. The young people have been together almost constantly for a year.

It is a fact that Antonio is a good boy, and his mother and stepmother are fond of him.

He is a good boy, and his mother and stepmother are fond of him.

The general opinion is that he is a love-sick crick.

The Times this morning says Bowden obtained information of the Prince of Wales two months ago by correspondence with the County Clerk here, using an assumed name. A well-written, but highly sensational, statement addressed to the Royal Herald in London, February 6th, was accepted by Bowden.

On the paper, in three letters, was the name of Bowden, Tabor and Bowden, and stating in effect that the Molle Maguire was always removed from the outfit train.

The resolutions go on to recite that no reflection is cast on the appointee, nevertheless Miss Bowden is a woman of high moral character, and the public spirit, she having shown the latter by providing accommodations second to none in the interior. Citizens who signed Bowden's petition say they did so to express their entire sympathy with the real estate business. His fortune will probably be made by settling here.

The resolutions are to be voted on at the meeting of the outfit train.

The Law's Delay.

CHICAGO, February 8th.—The Navajo trouble in Northwest New Mexico is still in existence but the great body of the tribe, which numbers 30,000, is opposed to our outbreak. Neither the Governor of New Mexico nor the Commissioner of Fort Stanton, Santa Fe, has received any information of trouble, and both are of the opinion that Agent Vandever, with his trained police, will be able to hold them in check.

The number of Indians in the White Mountain Agency is still in existence but the great body of the tribe, which numbers 30,000, is opposed to our outbreak. Neither the Governor of New Mexico nor the Commissioner of Fort Stanton, Santa Fe, has received any information of trouble, and both are of the opinion that Agent Vandever, with his trained police, will be able to hold them in check.

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